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Directing Prisons Is Difficult Job

Atlanta Warden Gives Views
On Serious Problem of
Combatting Crime

The prevention of crime is a subject which concerns all thoughtful citizens. Among the many aspects of the problem are the imprisonment and rehabilitation of persons who have been convicted of committing crimes. To explore this important area, the editors of the AMERICAN OBSERVER assigned Ann K. Richardson to interview a leading authority, Mr. Fred T. Wilkinson, warden of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. We here present Mr. Wilkinson's answers to our questions.

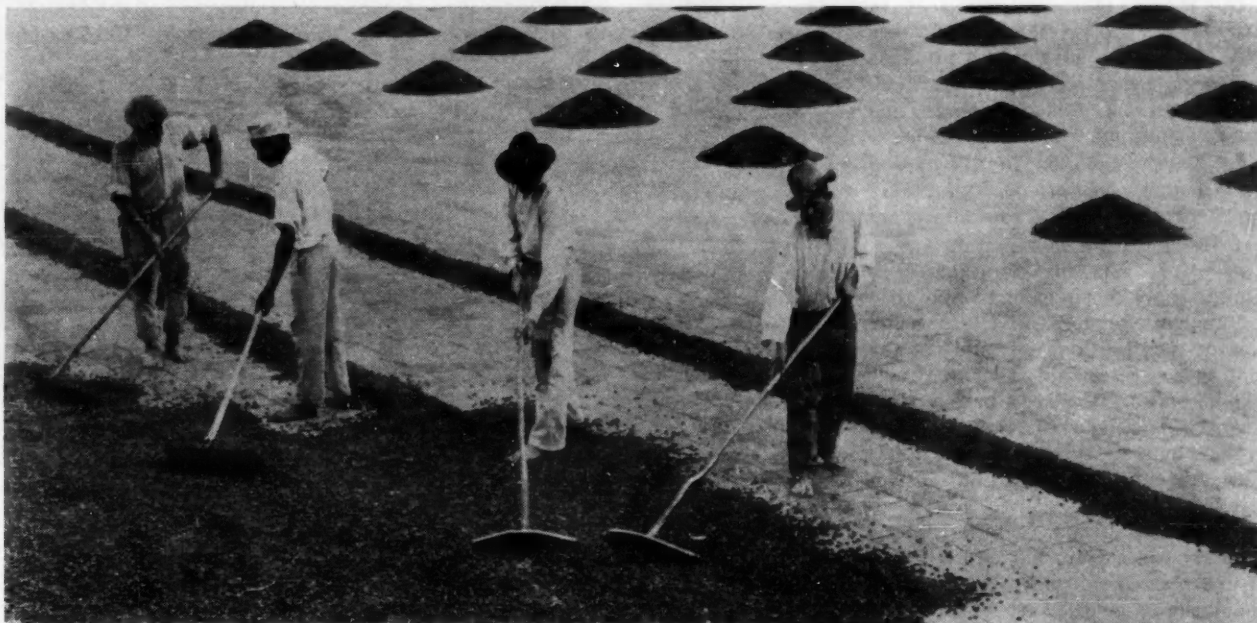
Question: How many prisons are there in the United States?

Answer: There are 28 federal institutions consisting of penitentiaries, a women's reformatory, correctional institutions, honor camps, training schools and juvenile institutions, and the Alaska jail system. All states have at least one penitentiary, and most states have a reformatory. Nearly all have at least one youth facility, such as a training school.

Q: What is the prison population?

A: The current federal prison population is approximately 21,000, with about 4,000 being held in state, county, and city jails awaiting trial or commitment to federal institutions, making a total of about 25,000 federal prisoners. Probably the average daily population in all prisons is about

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COFFEE BEANS drying in the sun are a common sight in rural Brazil. But the nation is having trouble with the crop. The world's largest coffee grower, Brazil produces more coffee than it can sell at satisfactory prices.

Coffee Surplus Handicaps Brazil

With Much of Its Major Product Unsold, Big South American Nation
Is Short of Funds. People Suffering as Living Costs Rise Steadily.

YEARS ago people sang, "There's an awful lot of coffee in Brazil." Although the song no longer is popular, the idea is as true as ever. There is a lot of coffee in Brazil. In fact, Brazilians are growing more coffee than they can sell.

This coffee surplus is one of the major reasons for the serious economic situation in which Brazil finds itself. Because it has not been able to sell enough goods abroad, Brazil has a shortage of funds. It is reported that

Brazil is seeking emergency financial aid from other countries.

Coffee is Brazil's biggest headache because the sale of this product accounts for about \$7 out of every \$10 that Brazil earns from exports. However, relying on coffee for most of its export sales and producing too much of that is only one of Brazil's problems.

Other Problems. It is said that Brazil is like a youngster who grows so fast that he has growing pains. It

is an undeveloped country with big plans. Brazil tried to industrialize so rapidly that it has imported more materials that it could afford. Consequently, it has big debts.

Brazil also is troubled with high prices. The cost of living, for instance, increased by a third in 1956 and by a sixth in 1957. As a result, workers have rioted in recent years and gone on strike to get higher wages.

Brazil lacks a good nation-wide transportation system, because mountains cut off the interior from the coast. There are about 23,000 miles of railroads, but not all are modern. Brazil has fewer paved roads than Delaware. Because of the shortage of good railroads and roads, Brazil depends heavily on its rivers for transporting goods.

Since food cannot be transported easily, and since at the same time there aren't enough places to store it, great quantities spoil each year. Therefore, Brazil has to buy more than 1 billion tons of food annually. In 1957, for instance, she bought about 1½ million tons of wheat from the United States.

Brazil produces little of the fuel that it needs for industries, so it must buy coal and oil abroad. For oil alone, Brazil spends one-fifth of all the money that it earns from export sales.

Brazil has the world's fourth largest potential supply of electricity, but its many rivers and waterfalls have not been harnessed to supply power. Recently, however, Brazil has begun building dams and atomic-energy plants.

Resources. Despite its problems, Brazil has a good future, because it has unbelievable wealth waiting to be

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ALASKA WINS STATEHOOD AFTER YEARS OF EFFORT

ALASKA'S more than 206,000 people are celebrating an historic event. After many years of waiting and several rejections for statehood in Congress, Alaska has finally won congressional support to become our 49th state. Congressional action on this issue was completed last week when the Senate voted favorably on it.

The big event is being celebrated throughout Alaska. From the northern territory's largest city of Anchorage to tiny hamlets far above the Arctic Circle, people are holding parades, dances, and other festivities.

Though Congress has voted to bring Alaska into the Union, the territory must still meet certain conditions before it actually becomes the 49th state. The measure for admitting the territory to the Union requires that Alaskans vote on the statehood issue. Our big northern territory will then be admitted as a state, provided its citizens approve such a move.

If a majority of Alaska's citizens vote for statehood, as is widely ex-

pected, the big territory is likely to join the Union late this fall or early in winter. In that case, Alaska will have voting members in the new Congress opening next January for the first time in history.

Alaska's fight for statehood has not been an easy one. For some years, its residents unsuccessfully asked Congress to admit their territory as a state. In 1956, Alaska adopted a state constitution and elected 3 would-be U. S. congressmen—2 senators and a representative. It was hoped that Congress would recognize the 3 Alaskan "lawmakers" and admit the territory as a state, but the move failed.

Opposition to Alaskan statehood, which came from a number of Americans—including those who opposed bringing outlying areas into the Union—finally crumbled this summer.

Uncle Sam purchased Alaska from Russia just 91 years ago last March for \$7,200,000. Since that time, thousands of Americans have moved into the big northern territory to develop

its rich mineral-forest resources.

Alaska, with some 586,400 square miles of territory, will be the largest state in the Union when its admission becomes final. It is more than twice the size of Texas, now the champion in size among the 48 states. In fact, our newest state-to-be has an area just about one-fifth that of the entire United States.

But Alaska is still sparsely settled. There are only around 206,000 people scattered over the vast northern territory. About 16 per cent of them are natives, including Eskimos. Most of the others are Americans who moved to the northern area from the present states.

Meanwhile, Hawaii, which has also sought statehood for many years, is still waiting for that honor. Measures for admitting the Pacific islands to the Union are presently bottled up in committees in both houses of Congress, and there is little hope that they will be voted on during the current session of Congress.

U. S. Prisons

(Continued from page 1)

250,000. It is estimated that nearly 2,000,000 people pass through jails or prisons annually.

Q: What is the size of the prison in Atlanta?

A: 2,700 population.

Q: Which offenders are sent to Atlanta?

A: Those who have served previous sentences, generally adult, and those with long sentences resulting from more serious offenses.

Q: Do the men in Atlanta have a similarity of background? Is there any indication that only certain types of people are criminals?

A: Most men in Atlanta have a similarity of background in that they are repeat offenders. To the second part of the question, we could not say that there are certain types of people who become criminals. A prison population will include all levels of intelligence and all types of personality. However, there is no question that environment, parental control, and discipline are significant factors. It has been my contention that at least 90% of crime is committed by 25% of the population, generally represented by those with limited opportunities. Specifically, slums are breeding places for crime.

Q: From this, can it be said that there is any basic lack in our society which drives men to crime?

A: I believe the answers for the preceding question provide this information. I would add one thing: that the majority of people committed to prison have not actually learned the value of work and have not learned to accept social and community responsibilities.

Q: What is the cause of the greatly increased rate in juvenile crime?

A: I feel there are certain specific causes. The national population has increased so fast and slum clearance has not kept pace, so youngsters have no place to go and frequently are uncontrolled. For example, in a large city like Washington, if you go into some of the alleys, you will find hordes using an up-ended garbage can as a basketball hoop or trying to find windows, or something, to throw at with a baseball.

There has been much more urbaniza-



IMPRISONMENT is a method of punishment, but modern prisons, such as the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, (above) attempt to help prisoners lead law-abiding lives after they have served their sentences

tion with so many people moving into cities and away from the land. These urban centers have not been able to keep pace with the terrific influx of people who are themselves necessarily slow to adapt to crowded metropolitan living conditions.

There has also grown up with the motor age "new standards" for the youngsters. For example, the high school kid who wants a date feels he must have a car, he must have the things that others have, though his family may not be able to afford them. You see this exemplified by the tremendous number of youngsters convicted for theft and interstate transportation of automobiles. This group represents, by far, the largest group of offenders. For example, of the 2,700 in Atlanta, approximately 750 have been convicted for this offense.

There has, undoubtedly, been a turning away from close control and orderly discipline for those in the early teen-age group. Perhaps some of this has developed because of lack of time to develop family ties.

Q: What correctional work is being done?

A: Institutions like this one do pro-

vide opportunities such as medical and religious counselling, vocational and industrial training, and physical rehabilitation. Most of the people who come in stand as symbols of failure on the part of schools, churches, and society and, thus, need a whole correctional process which should have started many years before.

Q: Is prison a good solution for these young people?

A: Not the best, but when other things have failed, confinement with humane but firm discipline can be helpful.

Q: Would you tell us the procedure for preparing men for life in prison?

A: When new inmates arrive, they go through the identification process of having pictures made, fingerprinting, and preliminary personal and social history obtained. For the first 30 days, these men are detained in separate quarters and generally handled as a group.

The Admission-Orientation Building in Atlanta will house about 100 men. It is very much like the boot camp in the military service where men are made familiar with the rules. They are interviewed by professional case workers, attend orientation lectures by staff members, and view appropriate films and other visual materials. During this time, they are given complete physical examinations and scheduled for follow-up medical treatment or surgery if necessary.

Q: How are the men housed?

A: In Atlanta, we have what we call group cells in 2 big cell blocks where usually there are 8 men to a cell in an area about 9 by 22 feet. We have a relatively small number of single cells, though these are preferable. We have about 450 men living in open dormitory-type facilities very much like military barracks.

Q: Please describe a typical day.

A: An inmate will arise about 6:30. Breakfast about 7:00. Will go to work about 8:00-11:30. Will return to his quarters to clean up and prepare for lunch and will return to work about 12:30 or 1:00 p.m. He will work during the afternoon, probably finishing about 4:30. (We have many work shifts in our industry and other operations. The day's work will be about 8 hours.)

Supper will be about 5:00, after which nearly all men go to our recreation yard. They will return to housing quarters shortly before dark. In the regular 9-month school year, many will attend evening school. The music groups, such as church choirs and orchestra, will practice and people are locked in about 9:00 p.m. Radio earphones are available to each man, and the radio is left on normally until about 11:00 p.m. unless there is something special, such as a ball game, that is not concluded by that time.

Q: What types of work do the men do?

A: There is extensive maintenance work to be done, such as operating a large laundry with thousands of pounds of clothing and materials to be laundered daily. Eight thousand meals are served daily. This requires about 200 men working in the culinary department. There is continuous construction work. In Atlanta, we have Federal Prison Industries which employ about 1,000 men continuously in textile-mill operations, in a print shop, and in a tailor shop. Products of industries are sold only to other federal agencies, such as the armed forces and the Post Office Department.

Q: Is prison food good?

A: Yes, we feel the balanced ration compiled by food experts of other government agencies and the Prison Bureau provides full dietary requirements. It is prepared and served as appetizingly as possible. It would be comparable to food service in the armed forces.

Q: What is the range of vocational, educational, and recreational opportunity?

A: Vocational—We have complete vocational training courses in 12 specific schools, such as carpentry, machinery, radio-TV, bakery, and welding. These courses are developed by our vocational instructor staff with the assistance of the state vocational training department and the federal vocational people.

Educational—All men who test below the fifth-grade level attend compulsory school one-half day and work one-half day. A large number of people participate in correspondence courses, and evening school enrollment averages about 300 voluntary students

VOCATIONAL TRAINING ENROLLMENT

TRADE		OCCUPATIONAL		INDUSTRIAL		TODAY'S TOTAL	
COURSE	ENROLLMENT	COURSE	ENROLLMENT	COURSE	ENROLLMENT	ENROLLED	ADDED
COMMERCIAL ART	10	BAKING	5	ELECTRIC MACHINE	2	17	17
MACHINE SHOP	12	WELDING	12	PLUMBING	2	29	29
MILSONRY	12	ELECTRIC SHOP	2	SPIN	12	41	41
RADIO	20	LAUNDRY	2	TWIST	12	53	53
SHEET METAL	12	PAINT SHOP	2	WEAVE	12	65	65
TYPE-REPAIR	7	COAT REFIN	2	WELDING	12	77	77
WELDING	12	PLUMBING	2	PRINT SHOP	1	78	78
ARCH DRAFT	9	POWER HOUSE	2	CAN-MATTEES	1	79	79
				TOTAL	37	116	116
				AGRICULTURE	2	118	118
				DAIRY	2	120	120
				SPECIAL	2	122	122
TOTAL	117	TOTAL	47	TOTAL	43		

IN EVERY LARGE PRISON there are industries and training courses to help inmates learn new skills and occupations which they can carry on outside prison

taught by part-time instructors from schools and colleges on the outside. These are higher level courses dealing with citizenship, psychology, mathematics, political science, etc.

Recreational—We have a varsity baseball team which competes with outside teams on week-ends. We have a 10-team intramural baseball league and a 10-team intramural softball league. We have a 6-man tennis squad coached by the warden which competes with teams from Bitsy Grant Center, local colleges, and clubs in the area. Perhaps greatest participation is in body building and weight lifting where we have about 300 men as regular participants.

Other sports are handball, bocci ball, and track. In the winter, basketball invites heavy participation, usually with a 12-team intramural league and participation against colleges and other teams on the week-ends. We have an organized orchestra and a hill-billy band. Chess and other tournaments are run periodically.

Q: Are these advantages put to good use by the prisoners?

A: Yes. There is a high percentage of participation. Many men have the first real opportunity to rehabilitate themselves physically.

Q: What is the approximate cost of running a prison, per prisoner?

A: The per capita (cost per man per day) in Atlanta is about \$2.47. Institutions with lesser populations will have a higher per capita cost. Probably an average per capita cost for prisoners, considering all types of institutions, would be about \$4.50.

Q: What is parole?

A: Parole laws vary in the various states, and the federal system varies from that of many states. Essentially, parole means that a person who has a good work and conduct record and appears suitable for readjustment to community life may serve a part of his sentence back in that community—in other words, while not physically confined.

For example, federal statutes permit a man to be paroled after serving one-third of his sentence. He is required to serve the remainder of that



FRED T. WILKINSON, warden of the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta

sentence under supervision of a probation officer while conforming to certain rather strict rules. If he fails to live up to these rules, then he may be returned to prison for the rest of his sentence.

Q: Is it a good system?

A: Yes. While it is abused on occasions and frequently misunderstood, I strongly believe in the parole system.

Q: What is the length of the sentence of most of the men in Atlanta? Are most sentences filled?



STAFF MEMBERS at modern prisons try to find out the inmates' interests and abilities and, with this information, guide them toward useful lives

A: The average sentence in Atlanta would be slightly more than 7 years. Since the percentage of parole in Atlanta is low, most sentences are served minus the time off for good behavior that is given all men with suitable records.

Q: Are the men who are released likely to become good citizens?

A: Many men do become good citizens after release. Let us say that about 50% of the adults who are released become good citizens; perhaps 50% do not. It would be difficult to place the blame for these failures, but we must revert to our original statement that all these people represent failures of the school, the church, and the community when they are committed to prison. A good percentage of the younger offenders who have undergone correction treatment develop into good citizens.

Q: What is done in Atlanta to equip those men who are to be released for their re-entry into society?

A: I believe this question has been pretty well answered by describing the vocational, religious, and other training available to them. However, about 90 days before men who have served sentences are released, we assign them to a pre-release unit. In this unit, they are pretty much self-governed, have some additional privileges, and are encouraged to use personal initiative. People from the outside, such as union leaders, professional men, prospective employers, and ministers, are brought in to hold discussions with them—all pointing toward preparation for re-entry into the community.

Q: What reforms and changes have been made in prisons?

A: A process of change and reform has continued since the days of the first prisons. In the 18th century, the stock and pillory were used extensively. In the early 19th century, people were handcuffed to rings in walls while standing on the tips of their toes; they were put in sweat boxes and punished most severely.

Gradual changes have been effected in many institutions, and I believe the Federal Prison System has been responsible for many of the more enlightened programs and treatment processes that exist today. Mr. James V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, has been perhaps the most influential man in bringing about this improvement. His influence has ex-

tended not only to the federal institutions, but also to those of various states and in other countries where he has been called as consultant. His philosophy has been that prisoners are human beings and that they should be given opportunities to develop a sense of responsibility to take their place as citizens in a community. At the same time, they should be trained to take their places in the economy of the community.

Q: What is still to be done?

A: Modern facilities are badly needed since most prisons are extremely old. For example, the Atlanta penitentiary was opened in 1902. Facilities and funds are not available to apply all of the techniques that are known to prison administrators and staff members. New institutions should be built to accommodate the greatly increased population and to divide prisoners into age groups and, to some extent, into varying cultural and educational levels.

Q: What is the purpose of prison?

A: Essentially, (1) to confine the law violator according to the sentence of the court, and (2) to help the prisoner bring about changes in attitude so he can undertake wholesome responsibilities and activities in society.

Q: Do our prisons serve that purpose?

A: To a considerable degree, I believe they do. However, much more needs to be done in the total process of crime prevention. There should be an earlier beginning in the training and direction of youngsters. There should be greater assumption of responsibility by community groups and by local government. This would help to reduce the number of people committed to prison.

The prisons cannot do more than they are physically equipped to do. There needs to be greater determination on the part of society and the taxpayers to correct the failures that must go to prison rather than stack them up in cold storage behind walls.

There must be the willingness on the part of citizens in the community to extend a helping hand and guidance to those offenders who have paid the price of confinement for their crimes. People released from prison should be given every opportunity to take up with their families and meet the responsibilities of citizenship that we treasure so highly in this country.

News Quiz

Prisons

1. What types of prisons are included in the 28 federal institutions across the United States? How many people are now imprisoned in these institutions?
2. How many people are now held in prisons of all types across the United States?
3. Discuss any similarities in the backgrounds of prisoners.
4. What are the main causes of juvenile crime?
5. Describe a typical day in the life of a prisoner.
6. What is done to help prisoners prepare for the day when they will be free again?
7. What does Warden Wilkinson feel could be done to make prisons more effective?

Discussion

1. What effects do you think the educational and recreational opportunities offered to men imprisoned in Atlanta might have on their future lives?
2. Do you or do you not feel that parole is a good system? Give your reasons.

Brazil

1. What are the 3 big problems facing Brazil today?
2. Give reasons to support the idea that Brazil has a good future in spite of her present difficulties.
3. What proportion of South America does Brazil fill? How does Brazil compare with the United States in area and population?
4. Identify the following: (a) Brazil's largest river; (b) biggest industrial city; (c) present capital; (d) new capital.
5. Tell how Brazil ranks in world production of coffee, bananas, cacao, and sugar cane.
6. Describe the progress which Brazil is making in industry.
7. What is the official language of Brazil?

Discussion

In what way do you think Brazil might profitably work with other Latin American countries to solve some of its problems?

Miscellaneous

1. Describe a few of the tourist attractions which are popular with visitors to Mexico.
2. Who is expected to become Mexico's new President?
3. What is the average income of all Mexicans? What is the big reason for Mexico's poverty?
4. Tell how Mexico's economy is tied with that of the United States.
5. Describe the reaction in various countries to the execution of Hungarian leaders Imre Nagy and General Pal Maleter.
6. According to the new Rockefeller report, what is the status of U. S. education?
7. What action was taken last month by the Supreme Court concerning passports?

References

"Digging Its Way Out of Coffee," *Business Week*, April 26, 1958. A detailed report on business conditions in Brazil.

Pronunciations

Adolfo Lopez Mateos—ä-daw'fö lö'péz
mā-tā'ös
Carlos Garcia—kär'lös gār-sē'ä
Imre Nagy—im'rē nāj
Juscelino Kubitschek—hōō'sē-lē'nō kōō-pēt'shek
Luis Alvarez—lwēs' älvā-rēs
Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōōsh-chawf
Pal Maleter—pāl mā-lē-tēr

The Story of the Week

Newsmaker

Juscelino Kubitschek, President of Brazil, is a man who has succeeded in 2 careers. Before he entered politics, Kubitschek was a surgeon.

Born 55 years ago in a small mining town in Brazil, Kubitschek had little time for anything but work as a boy. His father died when Juscelino was very young. His mother earned only a small salary as a school teacher. She was determined that her son would amount to something and helped him stay in school.



JUSCELINO KUBITSCHKEK
President of Brazil

At 18, Juscelino left home for the state capital. He had taught himself the Morse code, and by working as a telegraph operator, he managed to put himself through medical school. Later he studied in Europe.

After several years as a successful surgeon, Kubitschek switched to politics. He was elected to Brazil's Congress in 1934. In 1940, he became mayor of his city. Six years later, he was again sent to Congress.

In 1950, Kubitschek was elected governor of his home state. During his term in office, he pushed through big power and highway projects. As governor, Kubitschek also toured Brazil to persuade members of his party to agree on a Presidential candidate for the 1955 elections. Kubitschek himself was chosen, and later won the election. He took office on January 31, 1956.

Although he looks like an athlete, the Brazilian official has little interest in sports. He is at his office every morning at 7 sharp, and often puts in a 15-hour day. Kubitschek likes music and dancing, scorns bodyguards, prefers oral to written reports. He speaks some English and French as well as his native Portuguese. Kubitschek and his wife have 2 daughters.

Most Brazilians call the President by his first name. They find Kubitschek (actually his mother's maiden name) a tongue twister.

Decision on Little Rock

What will be the results of the decision to postpone integration of schools in Little Rock, Arkansas, for 2½ years? There are many reactions to this question.

The decision to delay integration in the Arkansas city was made by United States District Judge Harry Lemley. In a 35-page report, the federal judge announced his decision to let school

authorities in Little Rock postpone integration until 1961. The Judge stated that public interest requires a breathing spell in which racial strife and tension can be lessened.

There is a possibility that the order will be appealed to higher courts. Such an appeal could result in overruling the new decision. However, it is uncertain whether an appeal will be completed before school opens in September.

People are divided in their reaction to the new ruling. Those who approve the decision say:

"The situation in Little Rock was intolerable. Judge Lemley simply took account of the unrest and tension in the Arkansas town. The new ruling may serve to emphasize the deliberate part of the Supreme Court's order to integrate with 'deliberate speed.' The decision may permit other states to delay integration and thus avoid the trouble Little Rock has had."

Other people disagree with this point of view. They say:

"The Supreme Court decision to integrate public schools must be upheld. It is the law of the land. The trouble that arose in Little Rock a year ago was due to violence encouraged by certain officials who oppose integration. Now it seems likely that there will be new violence throughout the South as other states attempt to stall integration and win a postponement such as Little Rock has."

Hungary

Reactions to the execution of Hungary's former leaders, Premier Imre Nagy and General Pal Maleter, continue to reach us from many places. A newspaper in India labeled the executions "murder." The French government issued a statement in which the Nagy execution was called "an act of extreme gravity whose consequences will be profound." There were anti-Soviet demonstrations in a number of countries.

The United States Congress, by unanimous votes of both Houses, asked

President Eisenhower to voice this country's indignation over the Soviet "barbarism" through the United Nations and other appropriate channels. At the United Nations, the Special Committee on Hungary met to study the executions. It seemed possible that the committee might call on Russia to explain and justify the executions—if she can.

Meanwhile, people around the world wondered about the significance of the recent trials. What would be the effect of the executions on East-West relations? Does this end all hope for a worthwhile summit conference? Why were the executions carried out at this time—to whip the Soviet satellites into line, perhaps?

It may be some time before we have the answers to these and other questions.

Rockefeller Report

Is education lagging in the United States? "Yes," says a new Rockefeller Brothers Fund report.

The study of American schools was prepared by a 15-man committee headed by John W. Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Here are some of the findings listed in the 70-page report:

(1) The United States does not have enough schools. Our schools are overcrowded, understaffed, and ill-equipped. Last fall we had a shortage of 142,000 classrooms. In addition, close to 2,000,000 more students were crowded into existing classrooms than they were designed to hold.

(2) Our nation does not have enough teachers, and many of those we have lack sufficient training. Teachers' salaries must be raised immediately and substantially to improve the situation.

(3) We are doing far too little to train exceptional students. We are also neglecting the capabilities of women, older people, and underprivileged minorities in our population.

(4) There is a real crisis in science education, but Russia is not the cause of it. Rather it is the breath-taking



JUSTICE—SOVIET STYLE. A new example of Russia's disregard for promises was furnished in the execution of Hungarian leaders (see story).

movement into a new technological era which has brought about the crisis.

(5) We must spend far more money on education than we are now. Our problems cannot be met with a few more teachers, a few more buildings, and a little more money. Good education is expensive.

(6) Some of our educational problems gravely affect the national interest. These problems can be met only through action by the federal government.

(7) The American people must bestir themselves and meet the crisis in education. Education is a job for everyone.

In conclusion, the report has this to say about the times in which we live:

"The truth is that never in our history have we been in a better position to commit ourselves wholeheartedly to the pursuit of excellence in every phase of our national life. . . . It is essential that we enable young people to see themselves as participants in one of the most exciting eras in history and to have a sense of purpose in relation to it."

Anger in Poland

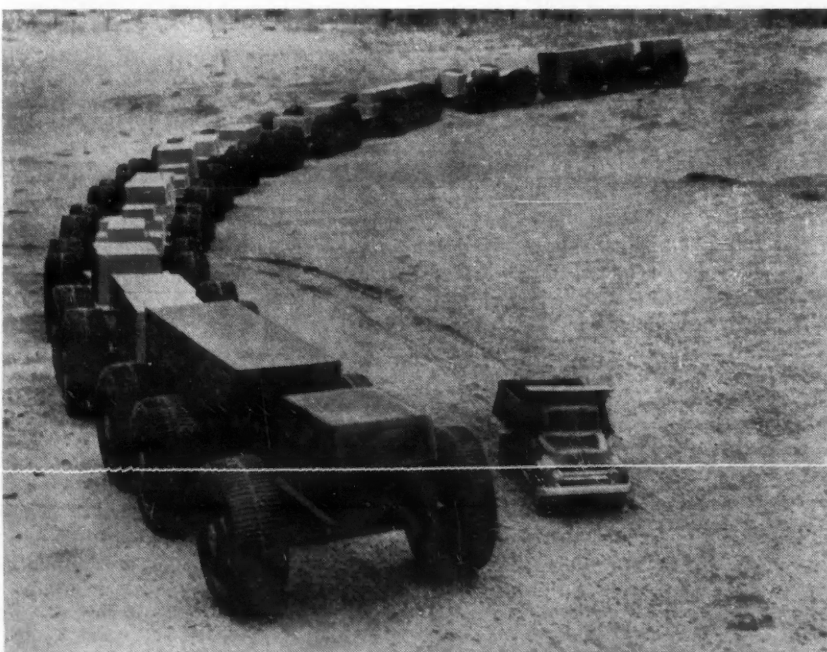
Communist Russia seems to be keeping firm control over her Red satellite lands in Europe, but she may be in for new difficulties with one of them—Poland.

The Poles won a few concessions from Soviet Russia in 1956, and have moved cautiously since. There isn't very much that Poland can do publicly against the Moscow dictators, at least just now.

Secretly, however, even Polish communists are showing their disapproval of actions taken at Moscow's orders. Word leaked out recently that Polish communist leaders circulated a letter expressing their disapproval of the execution of former Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy.

Nagy was killed for his part in Hungary's unsuccessful anti-Russian revolt in 1956 (see AMERICAN OBSERVER, page 5, June 30). The execution was carried out despite Russian promises that Nagy would be treated fairly.

Other communist nations under Soviet control were quick to express publicly their condemnation of Nagy and to approve his execution. Poland was compelled to do so also, but the



MODERN WAGON TRAIN. A new idea for a rubber-tired train, developed for travel over rough terrain, is shown in this scale model. The train could be powered by a nuclear engine. A special steering arrangement would insure that all cars would follow in the tracks made by the first. The size of the huge train is illustrated by the dump truck model alongside.

private condemnation of Nagy's treatment may be taken as a true expression of Polish feeling.

Sharing Atomic Secrets

Congress is moving toward approval of exchanges, with U. S. military allies, of information on the uses of nuclear materials in weapons. President Eisenhower has asked authority to do this, as well as to supply materials and weapons to friendly nations.

The House has passed a measure which gives the President the broad general powers he wants. The Senate has approved the measure also, but with amendments that limit nuclear exchanges to some degree. When differences between the 2 legislative bodies are ironed out, the bill can be finally adopted and sent to Mr. Eisenhower for signature—perhaps by the time you read this story.

We did cooperate with British and other allied scientists in developing the first atomic bombs, which were used against Japan toward the close of World War II. Fearful that spies would reveal secrets to communist Russia, the U. S. government curtailed cooperative programs after the global conflict ended.

As it turned out, Russia did obtain atomic secrets, and she set off her first atomic test explosions in 1949. Since then, she also has made progress with hydrogen weapons. Worry over these communist advances was greatly increased last fall, when Russia shot the first man-made satellites into space to circle the earth.

Supporters of the Eisenhower plan for resuming nuclear cooperation with our allies argue: "An exchange of knowledge, as was done in World War II, is the best way to solve difficult problems. U. S. and allied scientists individually may contribute some valuable facts that the others have not discovered. The sum of the knowledge of all could provide a key to the development of the best possible weapons—and thus help to make the free world safer than it is now."

Opponents of the grant of powers for nuclear exchanges argue in this manner: "There is still danger that precious knowledge would find its way into communist hands under a new ex-

change program. We should not tell even our allies all we know, until they have made substantial progress in the nuclear field on their own. Otherwise, the so-called exchange would be a 1-way street—with us doing the giving and with little chance of receiving much in return."

The House measure allows U. S. atomic-defense agencies to supply weapons and information to our allies in Europe rather freely. The Senate amendments would limit cooperation primarily to allied nations which have already made "substantial" progress in the nuclear field.

The amendments were presented by Senator Clinton Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico. Their practical effect would be to bring about closest cooperation at the start with Britain, which has been a pioneer in the atomic field. Exchanges with France and other European allies would probably be quite limited in the near future.

In addition to seeking a wide exchange in the nuclear-military field, the Eisenhower Administration wants to increase cooperation with our allies in development of atomic power plants for peacetime use. Requests for legislation approving bigger atoms-for-peace programs are now before Congress.

Passport Decision

An American citizen wishing to travel abroad must have a passport from the State Department. Since 1952, the traveler applying for a passport has been required to fill out an affidavit stating whether or not he is, or has been, a member of the Communist Party. This ruling has made it possible for the State Department to withhold passports in certain cases.

Late last month, the U. S. Supreme Court attacked the authority of the Secretary of State to withhold passports. In a 5-to-4 decision, the Court ruled that the Secretary of State does not have the right to deny a passport to an American citizen because of his political beliefs or associations.

The Court did not say whether a person *could* be denied a passport for his political beliefs. It simply stated that so far Congress has not given the Secretary of State this authority.



RICE PLANTERS take a look at the first power tiller manufactured on Taiwan

Congress must make the Secretary's powers in this matter much clearer, the Court ruled.

The passport decision may bring about new legislation in Congress. Representative Francis Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill which would authorize the Secretary of State to deny passports to people whose travels abroad might be "prejudicial to the interests of the United States."

Report to Youth

In the near future, boys and girls behind the Iron Curtain will hear reports from American teen-agers on a weekly radio program dealing with the problems of youth. The program will be sponsored by the United States Information Agency. Some of the teen-agers taking part will be sons and daughters of Voice of America personnel who broadcast in foreign languages. The new program will be called "Report to Youth."

The programs will consist of interviews, panel discussions, and informal chats between boys and girls 16 to 18. The young people will discuss recreational pursuits, career planning, and ways to engage in international activities. The aim of the program will be to stress how much teen-agers in other countries have in common with young people in the United States, and to show how American teen-agers deal with their problems.

Tea and Coffee Sales

Will you have tea or coffee? Growers and distributors of both beverages are listening for your reply. World production of coffee and tea is growing far more rapidly than consumption. As a result, producers of both products are spending huge sums on advertising. Each is striving for first place on the American market.

Coffee is considered to be the traditionally American drink. But tea is a favorite with many people. Whenever coffee prices go up, tea sales increase. While coffee prices vary a good deal, the price of tea stays fairly steady.

Tea and coffee are both grown on mountain slopes. The plants require

about 5 years to reach maturity. India is the world's largest exporter of tea, followed by Ceylon and Indonesia. Brazil is the major coffee exporter, with Colombia in second place. However, new plantations in Africa now threaten traditional producers.

Fighting in Lebanon

Many conflicting stories have come out of strife-torn Lebanon since fighting broke out there some 2 months ago. In that unhappy country, rebels have been trying to overthrow the government of President Camille Chamoun.

President Chamoun contends that the rebels are heavily supported by Gamal Nasser, leader of the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), and that they are trying to unite Lebanon with the UAR by force. Nasser, although he hasn't denied aiding the rebels, says Chamoun's charge is not true.

Some news reports from Beirut assert that the rebels are little more than paid fighters for UAR, and that they are sympathetic to Russia. Other reports state that the rebels are actually friendly to the United States—and fight against Chamoun only because they feel he has done little to help Lebanon's poor people.

Still other stories coming from Beirut indicate that the war in the Middle Eastern land is indeed a strange one. The struggle, several observers feel, is mainly a fight between politicians for power.

Were it not that people are being killed the struggle might seem to be a bit of comic opera. Government troops fight the rebels half-heartedly at times. In fact, Chamoun's soldiers transport water, mail and other supplies to rebels holed up outside the port city of Tripoli. The rebels in turn, carry on telephone conversations with government army officers, and both sides joke back and forth.

However the rebellion turns out, those hardest hit will be the people of Lebanon. As this paper went to press, fighting continued in the little Middle Eastern land. United Nations observers kept watch along frontiers with Syria. They were to try to check on reports of large-scale Egyptian-Syrian aid to the rebels.



SPENCER TRACY and Felipe Pazos star in a new movie, "The Old Man and the Sea." It tells of the man's fight with a giant marlin in the seas off Cuba.

Hardships for Brazil

(Concluded from page 1)

developed. It is estimated, for example, that Brazil has one-fifth of the world's known high-grade iron deposits. This supply has made it possible for Brazil to establish the biggest steel industry in Latin America. Manganese, needed in manufacturing steel, is plentiful, too.

Brazil also has large deposits of chromium, bauxite, tungsten, gold, diamonds, quartz crystal, ores for atomic energy, and mica (for radio and airplane equipment).

In addition to immense deposits of minerals, Brazil has great farming possibilities. Its climate is excellent for crops, and only about one-fifth of the country's area is farmed. Thus, there still is much unused land to be pioneered.

The Land. Brazil, shaped like a huge triangle, is the fourth largest country in the world. It occupies almost half of South America and borders all except 2 countries on that continent. If a chunk of land the size of Texas were added to the United States, our country would be as big as Brazil.

A large part of Brazil, and probably its best known, is the jungle region. Located in the basin of the mighty Amazon River, the jungles cover a third of Brazil. It is very hot in the jungles. Some of the heaviest rainfall in the world—about 80 inches a year—is recorded there. Plants grow rapidly in the moist heat. In many places, trees and vines are so thick that sunlight cannot reach the ground.

The jungle forests do not produce much wealth for Brazil. Rubber is the chief product, but it accounts for only a fraction of all Brazil's exports. Red dyewood (used for dyes and furniture) and nuts are harvested. The wood gave the country its name, for Brazil means "land of the red dye-wood."

Few people live in the jungles. Most of them are Indians who hunt and fish. They live primitively in thatched huts, hunt with blowpipes and darts, and travel through the swamps in dugout canoes. The women plant corn and a few other crops on small plots. In a short time the rain washes away the good soil. Then a new field must be cleared.

The most highly developed and most densely populated area of Brazil is in the plateaus and highlands of the southeast. About nine-tenths of the Brazilian people live in this general region. Coffee is king in the highlands, and cotton and cattle also are raised on ranches.

This area includes Rio de Janeiro, the capital, beautifully located on a bay. Rio, a city of almost 3 million people, attracts thousands of tourists each year because of its pleasant climate and beautiful beaches.

Sao Paulo, also in this area, is Brazil's biggest industrial center. Formerly a coffee town of 35,000 people, it now is an industrial city of more than 3 million. It has 22,800 factories and in the last 10 years has added about 2,850 modern buildings to its business district.

Still another important region of Brazil is the heart of the country, south of the Amazon Basin. This part is famous for enormous cattle ranches. Small deposits of gold and manganese also are found there.

In the interior, about 600 miles northwest of Rio, Brazil is fulfilling an old dream. Workers are building a new capital for the country, to be called Brasilia. Where once were woodlands and prairies, today there stands the beginning of a modern city.

Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, President of Brazil, plans to transfer the capital from Rio to Brasilia in April 1960. He hopes that people will move from the crowded coastal region to the unpopulated area around the nation's new capital.

Agriculture. About 7 out of every 10 Brazilians are farmers. The average farm contains 660 acres—slightly more than a square mile. About three-fourths of the farm land is pasture, one-fifth is cropland, and the rest is forest or woodland.

Most of the cropland is used for growing coffee and corn. Rice, cotton, sugar, and tobacco also are raised. The coffee is grown on great estates, called fazendas. A fazenda may be 30,000 acres in size and may have 3,000,000 coffee trees. Such a large fazenda is like a world in itself. There are shoemakers, bakers, tailors, and other busi-



BRAZIL, the world's 4th largest nation, occupies nearly half of South America

nessmen to supply the needs of some 5,000 people who work for the fazenda owner.

In addition to producing half the world's coffee, Brazil produces a third of the world's bananas and a fifth of the cacao (for cocoa and chocolate).

Brazil ranks first in coffee and castor beans, second in world production of cacao, third in sugar cane, and fourth in cattle. It also ranks high in corn, rice, cotton, and meat. Production of wheat, rice, jute, and pepper is increasing.

With about half of its area covered by forests, Brazil ranks second among countries having big forest industries. Lumber is an important product. Another important forest product is carnauba wax, used for insulation and in the manufacture of phonograph records. Brazil is the world's only producer of this wax.

Industry. Brazil's industries are busy, and their production has tripled in the past 20 years. Its steel mills produce 10 times as much as they did before World War II. Crude oil output doubled in 1956. Record amounts of iron and manganese were exported last year. Car, truck, and bus manufacture has begun, and the goal for 1960 is an output of 120,000 vehicles. Within several years Brazil hopes to be manufacturing 90% to 95% of its auto parts locally.

About 40,000 new factories have been built in the past 10 years. Brazil also recently announced that it had started construction of its first big shipyard, located at Rio de Janeiro. The food processing and textile factories turn out about 60% of Brazil's total industrial production.

Much of this expansion has been possible because foreign countries have invested money in Brazil. The United States government has loaned Brazil about \$670 million. Private American investors have put another \$1 billion into Brazil. The United States Steel Corporation, for example, will start to mine manganese in Brazil this year.

Recently the Soviet Union also made an offer to Brazil. It wants to exchange Russian-made machinery and other goods for Brazilian exports.

Brazil's biggest customer and sup-

plier is the United States. We take about half of all Brazil's exports and send it about a third of the goods it imports. West Germany also is an important trade partner of Brazil.

Leading Brazilian exports are coffee, cotton, and cacao. Chief imports include machinery, food, vehicles, and oil.

People and Government. Brazil now has about 62 million people, and the population is growing by about 1,500,000 a year. Because it is such a big land, Brazil has encouraged immigration. Many immigrants have come from Portugal, Germany, Italy, and Spain, and some have arrived from Japan.

About 7 out of every 10 Brazilians belong to the white race. Approximately 3 out of every 10 are Negroes. A small fraction are Indians.

Because Brazil was discovered and settled by Portugal, its language is Portuguese. In this respect Brazil is different from the rest of South America, where Spanish is spoken.

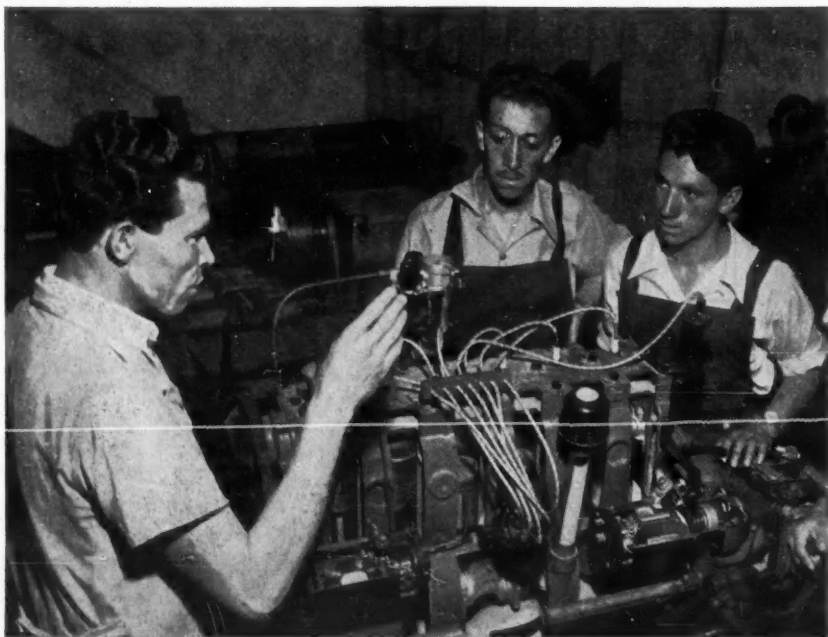
Brazil has been independent since 1822 and a republic since 1889. It includes 20 states, 5 territories, and 1 federal district. The Congress has 2 houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Members of Congress are elected by the people. Brazil's constitution allows all people over 18 who can read and write to vote.

In both World Wars, Brazil fought on the side of the United States and the Allies. Brazil joined the United Nations as soon as it was formed in 1945. Today Brazil stands on the side of the free nations.

Brazil is especially hopeful of solving some of its problems by working together more closely with other Latin American countries. For instance, it meets with other coffee-growing lands to find new uses for coffee beans, as well as ways to promote more coffee drinking. Brazilian bankers meet with bankers from neighboring countries to discuss banking systems which would make it easier for countries to pay each other for goods.

Thus, despite their problems, Brazilians feel that if they use their country's great riches wisely, their nation one day will be powerful.

—By ANITA M. DASBACH



LIKE MANY LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS, Brazil is training her young men to work in new industries. Above are students at a motor mechanics school in Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil.

Scenic Mexico Is Delight to U. S. Tourists

Mining Is Important Industry in Land at Our Southern Frontier

THIS year well over half a million tourists from the United States will visit Mexico. According to many Americans who have already toured our neighbor to the south, they couldn't have chosen a more interesting country to visit. One U. S. scholar who has spent years studying Latin America has written, "No other land on earth offers a greater variety of excitement to the American wanderer."

Many tourists will drive south, over the Mexican link of the Inter-American Highway, entering Mexico from Laredo, Texas, and heading for Mexico City, some 800 miles below the border.

After crossing the desert of northern Mexico, the highway winds over mountains, through tropical valleys, and across ravines. Much of Mexico is mountainous. Two ranges, the Eastern and Western Sierra Madres, parallel the coasts and join just south of Mexico City. Between the 2 chains, north of the capital city, lies the large Central Plateau, where two-thirds of Mexico's 31,500,000 people live.

Industrial City

Monterrey is often a first night's stop for American tourists. Mexico's third largest city, after Mexico City and Guadalajara, Monterrey is sometimes called the "Pittsburgh of Mexico," since it is an industrial center.

A second day's drive brings tourists to the high Central Plateau. Here many large, dry fields are planted with the "maguey" cactus. Fibre combed from the maguey's large stalks is woven into bags and rough cloth.

Near Mexico City, a short detour from the main highway takes tourists to Teotihuacán, ancient religious center of the Toltec Indians. Here, at least 7 centuries ago, the Toltecs built a great pyramid to the sun, larger in mass than the Great Pyramid of Egypt. It is in excellent condition,



ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS
Mexico's favorite for presidency

as it has been restored by the Mexican government.

Touring Americans will be glad to reach Mexico City, situated in a great bowl that was once a lake bed and surrounded by mountains. One and one-half miles above sea level, this was the site of the capital city of the ancient Aztec Indians.

Mexico City is growing rapidly, with a population recently estimated at about 5,000,000. As the Federal



AMERICAN TOURISTS are thronging to Mexico. Many drive across the border.

District of the Mexican union of 29 states and 2 territories, it corresponds to our District of Columbia. Besides being the seat of government, Mexico City is also the center of the country's educational, cultural, and business life. Mexicans call the city, simply, "Mexico."

Mexico City has everything—modern shops where lovely craft products are sold, bull fights, a Palace of Fine Arts, elegant boulevards, castles, luxury hotels. Close to the city are the twin snow-capped mountains, Ixtacihuatl and Popocatepetl—"Ixty" and "Popo" for short. They are 17,348 and 17,887 feet high respectively. From their slopes, on clear days, one can see the crest of Orizaba, at 18,696 feet the highest peak in Mexico.

Right now political posters on walls and telephone poles throughout Mexico indicate national elections were held yesterday, July 6. Voters elected a new president, for a 6-year term, and members of the 2-house General Congress.

Favored as an easy winner was Adolfo Lopez Mateos, candidate of the Party of Revolutionary Institutions. This party dominates Mexican politics. There were opposition candidates, principally Luis H. Alvarez, of the National Action Party, but they knew they had little chance to win. The elections are significant, however, because in the Mexican government the president is very powerful.

Mexico City is fascinating, but tourists who want to see the "real" Mexico will have to go into the towns and villages where most Mexicans live.

Take, for example, Mexico's 10,000,000 Indian people—members of 50 odd tribes, speaking their own languages. As a result of centuries of exploitation, they live under extremely poor conditions. The Otomi Indians of the Central Plateau, for example, live on pitifully inadequate land, in huts of cactus, with the barest furnishings. They work very hard, but exist on a meager diet of ground corn tortillas, beans, and chili.

The average income of all Mexicans is only about \$220 a year per person, and generally the Indians have even smaller incomes. Despite their hardships, these people are dignified, courteous, and friendly.

The backbone of modern Mexico's

population are the mestizos, or persons of mixed Indian and white ancestry, comprising about 60% of the population. White people make up about 10%.

Many mestizo Mexicans live in small towns, where houses are usually made of adobe brick, with tile roofs. Homes are designed with straight front walls, close to the streets, and with interior open patios, usually planted with flowers and vines. Furnishings are modest, and appliances few, although most houses have electricity. Sanitation is often most inadequate, and the water supply impure.

Land Is Poor

A basic reason for Mexico's poverty is that two-thirds of the people have had to depend on agriculture for a living, while only 10% of the soil is suitable for farming. Even this small amount is not very fertile, and is often eroded. Water is scarce.

However, Mexico's farm output has increased by more than 50% in the last 10 years. Production of cotton, the most valuable export crop, has quadrupled in this period. Coffee, henequen, and chicle are other important export crops.

Industrial production in Mexico is up over 100% since before World War II, and rose 6% in 1957. Important gains have been made in producing iron and steel, cement, paper, textiles, and chemicals. The country now makes a wide variety of products, including electrical equipment, tools, and some automobile parts.

With both manufacturing and agriculture expanding, the Mexican standard of living is on the rise. Many government programs are under way for power development and irrigation, and for improving health and education services. The Indian people, long neglected, are sharing in the general advance.

Serious economic problems persist, however. While wages have risen, so have living costs, especially in Mexico City. In 1957 the government had to import 20% of the basic food, corn. Cotton prices on the world market have dropped sharply, as have those of lead and zinc.

Mexico depends heavily on its mining industry. She has long been the

world's leading silver producer, and in the Americas is fourth in oil production. Lead and zinc, sold principally to the United States, account for 50% of the value of her total mineral production. Proposed increases in U. S. import taxes on the latter 2 metals present a serious problem for the Mexicans.

Mexico's economy is closely tied with ours. Not only are we Mexico's best customer, but our tourists are spending about \$600,000,000 a year there, and about 400,000 Mexican farm workers are employed on U. S. farms each year during harvest periods. U. S. government loans have been made to Mexico in recent years, and private U. S. investment there is extensive.

Mexico is likewise important to us, being our second largest customer in Latin America, and eighth largest in the world.

Baseball, Too

We are also making an impact on Mexico in other ways. Baseball, introduced from the United States, is very popular, as are American movies and jazz. Many Mexicans are learning English, and quite a few American words are being adopted, sometimes a bit hard to recognize in their Spanish spellings. Baseball, for example, is "beisbol," and home run comes out as "jomrun."

On the whole, Mexican and U. S. citizens get along well together—as we expect neighbors to do.

In spite of our influence in Mexico, the country remains quite different from ours in many interesting ways. A writer for *The Manchester Guardian* has summed up the situation as follows:

"American capital and machinery, American knowledge and skill, and American tourist dollars have all helped Mexico forward. The rapid rise in Mexican standards of living . . . would not have been possible without the United States. But the urge of the Mexicans to preserve their identity is equally inevitable. They want to remain Mexican culturally and economically and they are proud that their civilization is older than the American."

—By ERNEST SEEGER



MEXICANS LIKE gay music and colorful costumes, particularly for the many fiestas held each year

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Passion to Learn—Cold War Weapon," by Malvina Lindsay in the *Washington Post and Times Herald*.

The question of whether Abe Lincoln's candlelight zeal to learn can be recaptured by modern pampered American youth has become a serious one for this nation.

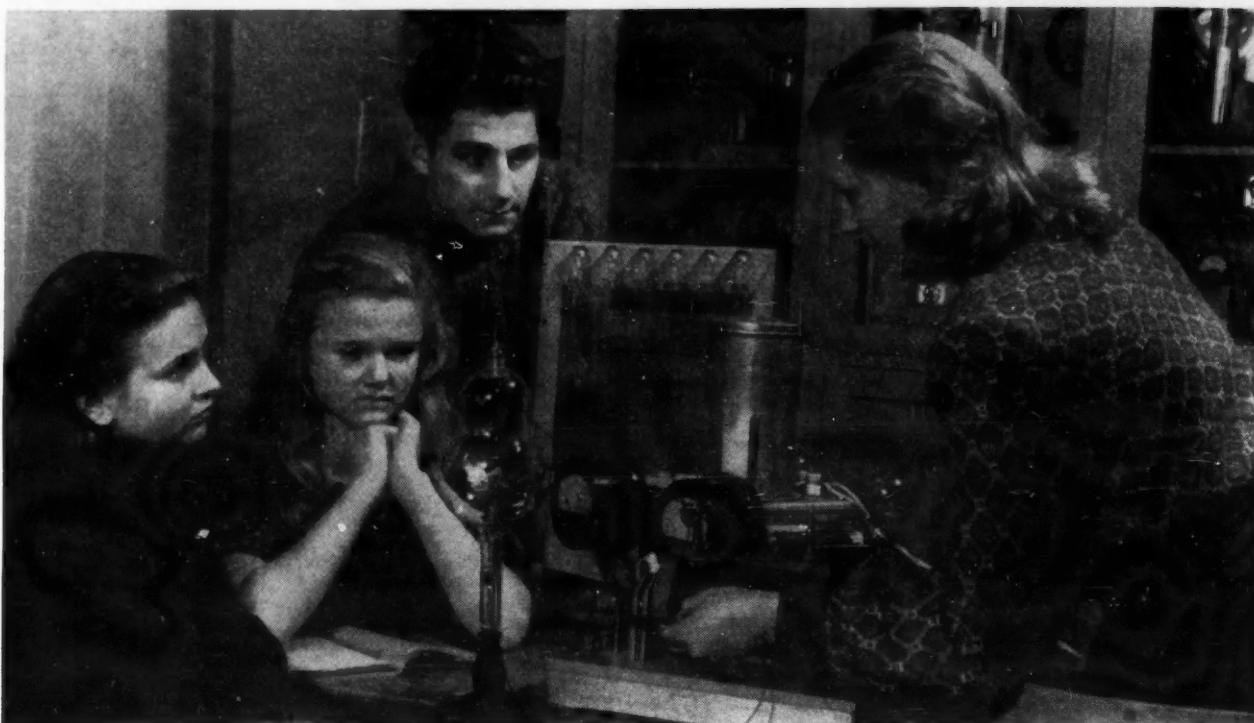
For the most disturbing news out of the Soviet Union is not its mass production of scientists, its big expenditures on schools, or even its outer space achievements, but rather its people's burning ambition to become educated.

Nearly every visitor to the Soviet Union remarks on this. Dr. Lawrence G. Derthick, United States Commissioner of Education, who recently made a survey of Soviet education, calls this Soviet attitude toward knowledge a "kind of grand passion to surpass America."

Americans are now discovering that Russian educational methods, despite their possible contribution to Sputnik, have many weaknesses. Certainly the Soviet school system is not suited to the needs of a free country. But what the Russians do have that we need to worry about is their fresh, vigorous drive in pursuit of knowledge. Their strong motivation for learning is more important than any of their current educational achievements because it is the promise of the future.

Americans are supposed also to have great zeal for self-development. Do we not have a tremendous adult educational movement? Are not our youths converging in hordes on colleges?

Yet can we boast anything similar in the adult field to what Dr. Derthick saw in Leningrad—70,000 men and women in full-time jobs of double shifts, the second shift being spent in full-time study in regularly established schools operating day and night? Are



HER PEOPLE'S zeal to learn is an important advantage to the Soviet Union

Now that it has become an important front in the cold war, there is a loud call to make Johnny work harder, to have him learn more mathematics, science, languages, to see that he has opportunity to go to college.

But knowledge crammed down his throat may be wasted effort. To get solid results his interests and enthusiasm must be aroused. Creation of a climate of high motivation for learning is the basic step in any educational advance this country may attempt.

How can this be done—or can it be done at all in a fat, complacent culture?

Home background is the biggest influence in arousing children's taste for knowledge. Since in many a home there is intellectual poverty, more emphasis needs to be placed on elementary education. Fewer pupils to a class and more creative teachers, especially in the primary grades, are likely to do most to motivate future scientists and intellectuals.

Since competition, especially with the Soviet Union, seems to be the best prod to activity in this country, greater effort by civic and educational groups to inform the American people of the mental challenge they face from Russia might improve the intellectual climate here.

More effort on the part of grownups of all ages to study and learn, and more respect on their part for the activities of the mind, could do much to give youth greater enthusiasm for the harder mental tasks it now must assume.

"Give and Take," an editorial in the *Chicago Daily News*.

Those citizens who look with deep foreboding upon the growing powers of government in the field of social welfare clearly have an obligation to support private welfare agencies which depend on corporate and individual giving.

Yet collections by these agencies have been falling off just about as fast as case loads have been rising in the current recession.

The Salvation Army, for instance, in its 11-state central territory, has been hit with a 30% rise in applications to its family service division.

But, in Chicago, the Army collected 20% less than the previous year in its Christmas Kettle campaign, and urgently needs \$100,000 more to maintain its essential services for the rest of 1958.

Even during the prosperous years of the early 1950s, public welfare expenditures constantly increased. Doubtless, the government is in the welfare business for keeps; but just as certainly, those taxpayers who fear the encroachment of a political bureaucracy in family affairs cannot expect to halt or reverse this tide unless they are prepared to support private giving as ardently as they oppose public spending.

"The Civil Service," an editorial in the *Chicago Daily Tribune*.

Seventy-five years ago, in 1883, the federal civil service was established in the United States. Some 14,000 positions (about one-tenth of government jobs at that time) were removed from the spoils system. Now the civil service covers 90% of federal workers—more than 2,000,000 people.

The changing conditions of government employment in this country make an eventful story. Dissatisfaction with personal favorites put in office by the patronage machine of George III was one of the substantial motives for the American Revolution. For a time there was reasonable security of tenure for competent workers, but with Andrew Jackson the spoils system reappeared. Matters went from bad to worse until, with the assassination of President Garfield by a disappointed office-seeker, the demand for reform became irresistible.

Now, 75 years after its beginning, the civil service faces new conditions. The great need now is not for the extension of civil service to new jobs, but the securing of adequate personnel for existing positions. The code under which the civil service operates has been designed more to discourage politically motivated turnover than to encourage distinguished performance by employees. In prosperous times, security of tenure is with many outweighed by salary scales below those prevailing in other work.

The newly established "career ex-

ecutives service," recommended by the Hoover Commission, is one constructive step toward making public service attractive. If it is to be done well, government work must be in the hands of workers shackled neither by political bosses nor by their own inadequacy.

"Understanding Philippine Needs," an editorial in the *Christian Science Monitor*.

The visit of Philippine President Carlos P. Garcia to the United States was a reminder of the value of having a staunch national friend in the Far East. The independence of the Philippines is a standing refutation to charges of American imperialism. At the same time the Philippine economy faces a challenge to prove it can afford a better living to Filipinos under free government than communism attains by dictatorship.

To do this requires gradual industrial development without forgetting that the Philippine way of life is essentially an agricultural one. The islands' chief exports are coconut products, sugar, timber, and pineapples. These, under the Philippine-American Trade Agreements, must be sold in the United States.

Many Philippine businessmen believe the islands could better pay their way in international trade if they could sell some of their exports to Europe and South America for currencies which would be used to buy consumer goods from those countries.

If the United States insists on a long-continued preferential treatment in the Philippine market, Americans should not be surprised if they are asked to supply capital needed for Philippine economic development. Many American businesses appear convinced that the islands offer a good area for investment anyway. Small industries are probably the most needed. Irrigation for rice growing could save grain imports. Eventually a steel industry in Mindanao might prove justified.

All these things obviously were under discussion with the Philippine President. There are benefits for the United States as well as for the Philippines in a working friendship between the two countries.



COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC.
PRIVATE AGENCIES which aid distressed persons need more contributions

we, as Dr. Derthick puts it, "fired with conviction that future supremacy belongs to those with the best-trained minds, those who will work hard and sacrifice"?

If we were called upon to give our minds to our country, would we volunteer with as much enthusiasm as we would to man guns or seek out subversives?

It is more difficult for an older—and richer—nation to retain its early enthusiasm for mental struggle. Until the launching of the first Sputnik, education was considered a dull subject by Americans.